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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 17 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and has the honour to refer to the latter's note dated 4 March 2003.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations has the further honour to submit Singapore's updated national report pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003 (see annex).

03-35300 (E) 220503

Annex to the note verbale dated 17 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Singapore pursuant to Security Council resolution 1455 (2003)

I. Introduction

Q1: Please provide a description of activities, if any, by Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida, the Taliban and their associates in your country, the threat they pose to the country and the region, as well as likely trends.

Singapore's response:

1 Investigations of the Singapore branch of the terrorist Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) group shows clear links with Al-Qaeda. The JI was found to have planned for a terrorist attack against targets in Singapore. The plan was to mount a series of simultaneous truck-bomb attacks against targets which included the US and Israeli embassies in Singapore, and US vessels at the Changi Naval Base. An Al-Qaeda operative "Sammy" (Mohd Mansour Jabarah) was sent to Singapore to direct the JI members on this plan.

2 JI's link with Al-Qaeda were first established in 1989 when its leader (*amr*) at the time, Abdullah Sungkar, visited Al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan and established contact with the group. Al-Qaeda agreed to provide JI with training opportunities; in turn, JI would assist the Al-Qaeda when the need arose.

3 A number of JI members from Southeast Asia have trained in the Al-Qaeda camps since 1990. In Singapore, at least 11 JI members have undergone military-type training in Afghanistan. While there, they learnt to handle a variety of weapons, including AK-47s, anti-tanks weapons, Russian-made revolvers, long range rifles, machine guns and anti-aircraft guns. They were also taught the use of explosives and the making of Molotov cocktails.

4 Links between Al-Qaeda and the JI, especially in the sphere of operations, are believed to have been sustained by Hambali, an Indonesian JI leader. Hambali oversaw the Malaysia and Singapore JI and is currently on the run. Hambali is belived to be the point man for the Al-Qaeda in Southeast Asia, and was directly linked to Osama bin Laden's key lieutenant, Mohd Atef alias, Abu Hafs (reportedly killed in Afghanistan). Hambali is believed to have been absorbed into the Al-Qaeda organization.

II. Consolidated List

Q2: How has the 1267 Committee's List been incorporated within your legal system and your administrative structure, including financial supervision, police, immigration control, customs and consular authorities?

Singapore's response:

5 The United Nations Act was adopted by the Singapore Parliament in 2001 to give effect to Singapore's obligations under various UN Security Council Resolutions. Under section 2(1) of the United Nations Act 2001, the Minister for Law may from time to time issue regulations that will enable it to give effect to measures mandated by the UN Security Council. To specifically give effect to UN Security Council Resolution 1373, the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations were issued. The Schedule to the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations lists individuals and entities referred to in the 1267 Committee's List and thus make the Regulations applicable to these persons. Singapore regularly updates the Schedule following changes to the said list by the Sanctions Committee.

6 Section 27A of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act enables the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) to implement UN Security Council Regulations. Pursuant to this provision, MAS promulgated the MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002. The Monetary Authority of Singapore (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002 are similar to the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations, and serve to give effect to the various UN Security Council Resolutions on terrorism in the financial sector context. The Schedule likewise lists individuals and entities referred to in the 1267 Committee's List. The Regulations apply to all branches/offices (in Singapore or elsewhere) of financial institutions incorporated in Singapore and local branches /offices of financial institutions incorporated outside Singapore that are in Singapore.

7 Singapore views security seriously and has in place tight security measures and frequent checks at our border check points and airport transit areas to curb any illegal activities including the use of forged or unlawfully altered travel documents. Our law enforcement officials are on a high alert and on the lookout for the individuals referred to in the list created pursuant to Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

Q3: Have you encountered any problems with implementation with regard to the names and identifying information as currently included in the List? If so, please describe these problems.

Singapore's response:

8 Nil.

Q4: Have your authorities identified inside your territory any designated individuals or entities? If so, please outline the actions that have been taken.

Singapore's response:

9 No.

Q5: Please submit to the Committee, to the extent possible, the names of individuals or entities associated with Usama Bin Laden or members of the Taliban or Al-Qaida that have not been included in the List, unless to do so would compromise investigations or enforcement actions.

Singapore's response:

10 Nil.

Q6: Have any listed individuals or entities brought a lawsuit or engaged in legal proceedings against your authorities for inclusion in the List? Please specify and elaborate, as appropriate.

Suggested response:

11 No.

Q7: Have you identified any of the listed individuals as nationals or residents of your country? Do your authorities have any relevant information about them not already included in the List? If so, please provide this information to the Committee as well as similar information on listed entities as available.

Singapore's response:

12 No.

Q8: According to your national legislation, if any, please describe any measures you have taken to prevent entities and individuals from recruiting or supporting Al-Qaida members in carrying out activities inside your country, and to prevent individuals from participating in Al-Qaida training camps established in your territory or in another country.

Singapore's response:

13 Regulations 6 and 7 of the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001 makes it an offence to support terrorist groups through provision or collection of funds, dealing in property of terrorists and also provision of resources and services for the benefit of terrorists.

14 In addition, Section 8 of the Internal Security Act provides that if the President is satisfied with respect to any person that, with a view to preventing that person from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore or any part thereof or to the maintenance of public order or essential services therein, it is necessary to do so, the Minister for Home Affairs shall make an order directing that such person be detained for any period not exceeding two years. The Internal Security Act provides for detention without trial of persons whose activities threaten the internal security of Singapore, and this measure is used in circumstances where it is not practical to deal with threats posed by terrorists under the normal parameters of criminal law.

15 Singapore believes that swift and decisive steps must be taken to prevent persons from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including recruitment to terrorist groups. The arrest and detention of 34 persons in Singapore in December 2001 and later in August 2002 is testimony to the Singapore Government's commitment to prevent terrorist activities and recruitment to terrorist groups.

III. Financial and Economic Asset Freeze

Under the sanctions regime (paragraph 4(b) of resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraphs 1 and 2(a) of resolution 1390 (2002)), States are to freeze without delay

the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the listed individuals and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, assets, or resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for such persons' benefit, by their national or by any persons within their territory.

NOTE: For the purpose of implementation of the financial prohibition in this sanctions regime, "economic resources" is defined to mean assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable From the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 1999.

Q9: Please describe briefly:

- *the domestic legal basis to implement the asset freeze required by the resolutions above;*
- *any impediments under your domestic law in this context and steps taken to address them.*

Singapore's response:

16 Regulation 5 of the MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002 provides that no financial institution in Singapore shall provide funds to any person by any means, directly or indirectly, or collect funds for any person by any means, directly or indirectly, if it knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the funds will be used to commit any terrorist act or facilitate the commission of any terrorist act.

17 Regulation 7 of the MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002 provides that except with the written approval of MAS, no financial institution in Singapore shall make available any funds or other financial assets or economic resources, or make available any financial or other related services, for the benefit of any terrorist or terrorist entity.

18 The UN (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations also contain similar provisions and would require other persons to similarly freeze the funds and assets of terrorists, including those listed by the 1267 Committee.

Q10: Please describe any structures or mechanisms in place within your

Government to identify and investigate Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida or Taliban-related financial networks, or those who provide support to them or individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them within your jurisdiction. Please indicate, as appropriate, how your efforts are coordinated nationally, regionally and/or internationally.

Singapore's response:

19 Singapore has in place a strict regime for the monitoring of financial flows to protect against the use of our financial system for money laundering or terrorist financing. Financial institutions are required to comply with the legislation mentioned above for the freezing of terrorist assets. To verify compliance with these rules as well as the supplemental notices on money laundering that are issued by MAS (see further below), MAS conducts onsite inspections of financial institutions to verify that the financial institutions have in place rigorous procedures to identify possible money laundering and terrorist financing activities. Internal and external auditors are expected to highlight to the management of the financial institutions and also to MAS any weaknesses in the measures taken by the financial institutions.

20 The Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act ("CDSA") is the principal statute in Singapore on money laundering. It establishes a legal obligation on any person who in the course of trade, profession, business or employment, knows or has suspicions of money laundering activity to file a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) with the Commercial Affairs Department (CAD) of the Singapore Police Force. The CAD has a rigorous review method for each Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) it receives from banks, financial institutions and the MAS. All STR received are processed through a series of initial screenings, including screenings on Criminal records. With the benefit of these screenings as well as an analysis of the reporting parties' reasons for reporting, a decision will be taken as to whether a further financial inquiry is needed. If there is no obvious criminal offence, the information for all entities featured in the STR would be kept electronically in our database for further reference. If a further financial inquiry is deemed necessary, a "plus/minus two layers" method of funds tracing would be adopted in analysing STR to detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities. This method of funds tracing involve tracing the source of funds two layers before and the destination of funds two layers after the suspicious transaction that had taken place.

21 To date, our authorities have not uncovered any assets or frozen funds

and other financial assets or economic resources of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities contained in the list pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002).

Q11: Please convey the steps banks and/or other financial institutions are required to take to locate and identify assets attributable to, or for the benefit of, Usama bin Laden or members of Al-Qaida or the Taliban, or associated entities or individuals. Please describe any "due diligence" or "know your customer" requirements. Please indicate how these requirements are enforced, including the names and activities of agencies responsible for oversight.

Singapore's response:

22 As stated above, the respective Schedules to the UN (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations and the MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations contain the names of the terrorists and terrorist entities listed by the 1267 Committee.

23 As far as financial institutions are concerned, they would be required to ensure that they comply with the MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations. If they have dealings with persons listed by the 1267 Committee, they would be required to block those dealings.

24 As part of the overall anti-money laundering effort, MAS has issued to financial institutions, Notices that are supplemental to the CDSA. Under the Moneylaundering Notices, financial institutions are required to institute rigorous Know Your Customer policies. They must obtain satisfactory evidence of the identity and legal existence of persons applying to do business with them. Financial institutions are also required to keep customer identification as an ongoing process. Thus, during the course of the business relationship, if doubts arise as to the true identity of the customer, beneficial ownership or if there are signs of unreported changes, institutions are expected to re-perform their customer due diligence functions to verify the identity of the customer. The procedures required by the Moneylaundering Notices would be equally applicable to combat terrorist financing.

25 Attached at the Annex of this submission is a copy of MAS Notice 626,* which was issued to all banks. There are equivalent Notices for other financial sectors.

* The enclosure referred to in the report is on file with the Secretariat, room S-3055, and is available for consultation.

26 During on-site inspections, MAS examiners will assess the robustness of the banks' policies and procedures on money laundering, as well as the degree of their compliance with the MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations.

27 In addition, MAS will shortly be issuing to all banks a set of guidelines on sound risk management practices to exhort them to apply enhanced due diligence for higher risk customers.

Q12: Resolution 1455 (2003) calls on Members States to provide "a comprehensive summary of frozen assets of listed individuals and entities." Please provide a list of the assets that have been frozen in accordance with this resolution. This list should also include assets frozen pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2001), and 1390 (2002). Please include, to the extent possible, in each listing the following information:

- *identification(s) of the person or entities whose assets have been frozen;*
- *a description of the nature of the assets frozen (i.e., bank deposits, securities, business assets, precious commodities, works of art, real estate property, and other assets);*
- *the value of assets frozen.*

Singapore's response:

28 Not applicable.

Q13: Please indicate whether you have released pursuant to resolution 1452 (2002) any funds, financial assets or economic assets that had previously been frozen as being related to Usama bin Laden or members of the Al-Qaida or the Taliban or associated individuals or entities. If so, please provide reasons, amounts unfrozen or released and dates.

Singapore's response:

29 Nil.

Q14: Pursuant to resolutions 1455 (2003), 1390 (2002), 1333 (2000) and 1267 (1999), States are to ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, to Listed individuals or entities or for

their benefit, by nationals or by any persons within their territory. Please indicate the domestic legal basis, including a brief description of laws, regulations and/or procedures in place in your country to control the movements of such funds or assets to designated individuals and entities. This section should include a description of:

• *The methodology, if any, used to inform banks and other financial institutions of the restrictions placed upon individuals or entities listed by the Committee, or who have otherwise been identified as members or associates of Al-Qaida or the Taliban. This section should include an indication of the types of institutions informed and the methods used.*

Singapore's response:

30 As to the legal basis, please see above.

31 The MAS (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations are subsidiary legislation promulgated under the MAS Act. They take effect upon publication in the Government Gazette. The onus is therefore on financial institutions to comply with the requirements in the Regulations. To enable easy access by financial institutions, the full text of the Regulations (including the Schedule) is also available on the MAS website. Whenever there are updates to the Schedule, an alert is placed on the MAS website, and a hyper-link is provided to the latest version of the Schedule. In relation to licensed moneychangers and licensed remittance agents, due to their relatively low degree of sophistication, MAS will despatch to each of them hard copies of the Amendment Regulations, each time there is an amendment.

32 As part of the inspection process, MAS examiners will check that financial institutions keep themselves updated.

• *Required bank-reporting procedures, if any, including the use of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR), and how such reports are reviewed and evaluated.*

Singapore's response:

33 Please refer to response to Question 10 above.

• *Requirements, if any, placed on financial institutions other than banks to provide STR, and how such reports are reviewed and evaluated.*

Singapore's response:

34 Please refer to response to Question 10 above.

• *Restrictions or regulations, if any, placed on movement of precious commodities such as gold, diamonds and other related items.*

Singapore's response:

35 Under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations, Singapore Customs controls the import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone and Liberia as well as diamonds and diamond-related items from Angola. This is carried out in compliance with UNSC resolutions imposing sanctions on diamonds. Generally, imports of precious commodities must be covered by Import Permits for the collection of GST, trade statistics and/or control purposes. Exports of these goods are similarly required to be covered by Export Permits.

• *Restrictions or regulations, if any, applicable to alternate remittance systems such as -- or similar to-- "hawala", as well as on charities, cultural and other non-profit organisations engaged in the collection and disbursement of funds for social or charitable purposes.*

Singapore's response:

36 All Remittance Agents in Singapore need to be licensed by the MAS under the Money-Changing and Remittance Businesses Act (Chapter 187). Operation of a remittance business without a licence is an offence.

37 The non-profit organisations referred to in the question might include societies and charities. In Singapore, societies are required to be registered under the Societies Act. The Societies Act has provisions for the proper accounting and recording of transactions, including fund-raising appeals, of registered societies. Registered societies are required to submit their annual statement of accounts, and the auditor's report where applicable, to the Registrar of Societies. In addition, the Societies Act empowers the Registrar to order a registered society to furnish him with any information, including accounts and books relating to the society.

38 Charities in general have to be registered with the Commissioner of Charities. The Charities Act empowers the Commissioner to institute inquiries where there is misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of the charity.

The regulatory function is performed by reviewing the annual reports and statements of accounts to ensure that charities carry out their activities in accordance with their objectives and that they comply with the provisions of the Charities Act and any requirements as prescribed in the Charities Regulations. Registered charities are required to submit its annual reports and statement of accounts to the Commissioner within six months of the close of each financial year. Charities whose annual receipts or expenditure exceed S$250,000 must be audited by an approved company auditor. The Commissioner also has the powers to call for any information relating to any charity, or take possession of any books, documents or papers as may be necessary.

39 In addition, any organisation that wishes to conduct or participate in any fund-raising appeal for foreign charitable purposes must apply for a permit under the Charities (Fund-Raising Appeals For Foreign Charitable Purposes) Regulations. Every permit holder must maintain proper records and accounts in respect of the fund-raising appeal, including the amount transmitted to any person outside Singapore and to whom the money was transmitted. The statement of accounts of the fund-raising appeal must be audited by an approved auditor and submitted to the Commissioner within 60 days of the last day of the appeal or within such extended period as may be allowed by the Commissioner. Licensed remittance agents are required to comply with the various regulatory requirements imposed under the Money-Changing and Remittance Businesses Act. This includes guidelines on prevention of money-laundering. Like other regulated financial institutions, their businesses are also periodically inspected by inspectors from MAS to ensure that they comply with all legal requirements.

40 There are certain charities that are exempted under the Charities Act. These include educational or religious institutions established by separate Acts of Parliament. For this category of exempt charities, oversight is carried out by the relevant Ministry as identified in the Act. The parent Ministries have the authority to appoint the Chairman and Members of the Governing Boards of these institutions. This is important as the Governing Board is the decision-making authority on the programmes and finances of these institutions. These institutions are also required to submit their annual accounts and auditors' reports to the Ministry in-charge. An external auditor is appointed, in consultation with the Minister in charge, to conduct checks and ensure that receipts, expenditures and investment of monies, and the acquisition and disposal of assets during the financial year are done in accordance with the provisions of their governing legislation. They also assess whether proper accounting and records are kept, including assets whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

41 The law enforcement agencies may also monitor non-profit organisations to ensure that the activities and funds are not used for unlawful purposes.

IV. Travel Ban

Under this sanctions regime, all States shall take measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of Listed individuals (paragraph 1 of resolution 1455 (2003), paragraph 2b of resolution 1390 (2002)).

Qn15:Please provide an outline of the legislative and/or administrative measures, if any, taken to implement the travel ban.

Singapore's response:

42 Legislative measures : Singapore has effective border controls to prevent the movement of terrorists or their supporters. Section 25 of the Immigration Act provides that every person arriving by air at any authorised airport shall appear before an immigration officer at such time and place as that officer may direct. Any person who refuses or neglects to appear before an immigration officer as required shall be guilty of an offence. Similarly, every person that arrives by train at any authorised train checkpoint in Singapore (section 25A) or by sea (section 24) or by land (section 26) shall appear before an immigration officer at such a time and place as that officer may direct. Anyone who contravenes these sections of the law will be guilty of an offence.

43 The Immigration Act also provides that any person who arrives in Singapore or who is about to leave Singapore shall truthfully answer all questions put to him by an immigration officer or police officer, tending, directly or indirectly, to establish his identity, nationality, or occupation or bearing on any of the restrictions contained in the Immigration Act and disclose and produce to any such officer on demand all documents in his possession relating to those matters. Any person who refuses to answer any question, knowingly gives a false or misleading answer or knowingly produces a false or misleading document shall be guilty of an offence. Under the Immigration Act, it is an offence for a person to use or possess any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass or certificate or other travel document. It is also an offence under this Act to possess or to use any permit, pass or certificate or other travel document so issued on which any endorsement has been forged or unlawfully altered.

44 Administrative Measures: All listed individuals of resolution 1455 and resolution 1390 which are received by Immigration and Customs will be entered into our electronic stop list, provided sufficient details of the listed individuals have been provided. Once the particulars of the individuals have been entered into the system, the information will be electronically transmitted to all the checkpoints so that the checkpoint officers will be alerted and prevent the listed individuals from entering the country.

Qn16:Have you included the names of the listed individuals in your national "stop list" or border checkpoint list? Please briefly outline steps taken and any problems encountered.

Singapore's response:

45 As long as sufficient details of the listed individuals have been provided, which would allow us in identifying them positively, we would have entered their names and particulars into our electronic stop list. Details which are required to faciliate us in the positive identification of individuals include his/her name, sex, date of birth and nationality. The problem we have encountered in some instances is that insufficient details of individuals had been provided. As a result we were unable to positively identify whether the individuals were those who had been listed.

Qn17:How often do you transmit the updated List to your border control authorities? Do you possess the capability of searching List data using electronic means at all your entry points?

Singapore's response:

46 We update the list electronically as soon as we receive the full details of the listed individuals. The updated list is then transmitted electronically to all our entry points.

Qn18:Have you stopped any of the list individuals at any of your border points or while transiting your territory? If so, please provide additional information, as appropriate.

Singapore's response:

47 No, we have not stopped any of the listed individuals. This is because none of those whose particulars were entered into our stop list system had attempted to enter the country.

Qn19:Please provide an outline of measures, if any, taken to incorporate the List in the reference database of your Consular offices. Have your visa-issuing authorities identified any visa applicant whose name appears on the List?

Singapore's response:

48 The updated list of individuals will also be sent to our consular offices so that consular officers can deny the listed individuals visas, where applicable.

V. Arms Embargo

Under the sanctions regime, all States are requested to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer, to Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban and other individuals and entities associated with them, from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories of arms and related materiel of all types, including the provision of spare parts and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities (paragraph 2(c) of resolution 1390 (2002) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1455 (2003)).

Qn20:What measures, if any, do you now have in place to prevent the acquisition of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them? What kind of export control do you have in place to prevent the above targets from obtaining the items and technology necessary for weapons development and production?

Singapore's response:

49 In addition to the Arms and Explosives Act which have been enacted for some years, Singapore has implemented a new legislation "Strategic Goods (Control) Act" since 1 Jan 2003, to enhance our control on the transfers of strategic goods including conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction and related technologies. The new legislation also controls the electronic transmission of munitions and WMD technology via fax, e-mail and the Internet. In processing permit applications pertaining to such transfers, the authorities will also assess the applicants' compliance with the UNSC sanctions including the sanctioned entities

listed above.

Qn21:What measures, if any, have you adopted to criminalize the violation of the arms embargo directed at Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them?

Singapore's response:

50 The UN (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations were amended in 2002 to implement and give effect to paragraph 2 (c) of Resolution 1390 (2002). Three new regulations were inserted.

51 Regulation 7A provides that no person in Singapore and no citizen of Singapore outside Singapore shall, directly or indirectly, export, sell, supply or ship any arms and related material, wherever situated, to any terrorist.

52 Regulation 7B provides that no owner or master of a Singapore ship and no operator of an aircraft registered in Singapore shall directly or indirectly carry or cause or permit to be carried any arms and related material wherever situated, for any terrorist.

53 Regulation 7C provides that no person in Singapore and no citizen of Singapore outside Singapore shall, directly or indirectly, provide any terrorist with technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities. Terms such as "arms and related materials", "Singapore ship" and "terrorist" are defined comprehensively in r 4(1) of the Regulations.

54 In addition to these statutory provisions, the Arms and Explosives Act and the Arms Offences Act have very strict provisions dealing with the trafficking of arms. Under the Arms and Explosives Act, the Minister for Home Affairs has the power to prohibit the export from Singapore of arms (e.g. firearms, air pistols), guns, explosives (e.g. gunpowder and dynamite) and any war material (section 4 of the Arms and Explosives Act). Section 6 of the Arms Offences Act provides that any person trafficking in arms shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be punished with death or imprisonment for life and with caning with not less than 6 strokes. Any person proved to be in unlawful possession of more than 2 arms shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be trafficking in arms. Section 2 of the

Arms Offences Act provides that "trafficking in arms" means -- (a) to import, manufacture or deal in arms in contravention of the provisions of the Arms and Explosives Act; or (b) to lend, give, sell, hire or offer for sale or hire any arm to a person who has no licence to possess such arms issued under the Arms and Explosives Act. The term "arms" covers firearms, air-guns, air-pistols, automatic guns and includes bombs and grenades.

Qn22:Please describe how your arms/arms broker licensing system, if any, can prevent Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them from obtaining items under the established arms embargo.

Singapore's response:

55 The Strategic Goods (Control) Act also requires arms brokers to be registered with the authorities before they can broker in these items. A permit is required if they intend to broker in WMD related items. They are also required to observe the UNSC arms embargo list.

Qn23:Do you have any safeguards that the weapons and ammunition produced within your country will not be diverted/used by Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated?

Singapore's response:

56 Under the Arms and Explosives Act, there are strict restrictions on the import and export of arms and explosives.

VI. Assistance and conclusion

Qn24:Would your state be willing or able to provide assistance to other States to help them implement the measures contained in the above-mentioned resolutions? If so, please provide additional details or proposals.

Singapore's response:

57 In order to help enhance the capabilities of ASEAN countries in the fight against terrorism, Singapore has offered, through the framework of the Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Terrorism to support training in bomb/explosive detection, post-blast investigation, airport security and passport/document security and inspection.

Qn25:Please identify areas, if any, of any incomplete implementation of the Taliban/Al-Qaida sanction regime, and where you believe specific assistance or capacity building would improve your ability to implement the above sanctions regime.

Singapore's response:

58 Nil response.

Qn26:Please include any additional information you believe pertinent.

Singapore's response:

59 Nil response.